Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

[V.] FRIDAY, October 25, 1805. [No. 1 43.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

... o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

...hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
...n pipes and bls.
...key and Apple Bandy in bls.
... in hhds. tierces and bls.
...colate
...te and brown Soap and } in boxes,
...ld and dipt Candles }
...ins in kegs, boxes and jars,
... in kegs and frails,
...een's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.——Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

JONAH THOMPSON & SON

Have Imported in the United States from Liverpool, a part of their

FALL GOODS,

And daily expect the remainder via Baltimore.

October 17 d.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE

Twenty cases Claret.

William Hodgson.

October 16. d

JAMES RUSSEL,

Has imported per the United States, *captain* Speake, *from Liverpool,*

FALL GOODS.

October 15. d12t

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,
One box IRISH LINENS, real Colrains,
Thirty barrels BEEF,
Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,
One half pipe } LONDON PAR-
Two qr. do. } TICULAR MADEIRA,

And a few Sacks of

Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.

October 2. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax Street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES.

For terms, apply to

Benjamin Dulany,

Who will offer at Public Sale, on the *first of November* next, at his plantation near the Fall Church,

All his Stock & Farming Utensils,

of every description,

On a credit of 6 months—the purchasers giving bond with good security for the payment.

September 5. dtf

☞ Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

For LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)

The SHIP

UNITED STATES,

An established

REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her *Cargo* being ready, the remainder will be taken on moderate terms.——For freight or passage, apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 15. d

For Sale, on a liberal credit,

The Schooner

FAIR AMERICAN,

Burthen about 70 tons or 500 barrels, between 4 and 5 years old, sails fast, and is in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

James Bacon,

Corner of King and Washington-streets.

October 22. d

For Amsterdam—Direct.

The SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

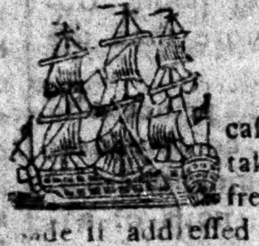
Capt. William Weston,

Will commence loading in two days, *Three Hundred hogsheads Tobacco,* of her cargo being ready, the remainder and small freight will be taken on moderate terms, with liberty of consignment, or if consigned to *W. & J Willink,* a liberal advance will be made in Bills on London or Amsterdam, or Cash at the Baltimore exchange. Apply to

Washington Bowie,
George Town, or
Lawrason & Fowle,
Alexandria.

October 8. d

For Cowes and a Market,



The Ship Ann,

Captain Bradford.

A few hogsheads tobacco, and casks or bags of coffee, will be taken on board at a moderate freight, and the usual advances made if addressed to Messrs. *Thomas Middleton and Co.* of London.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

A good assortment of German Linens.

Oct 8. eotf.

For Freight, or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP

RHODA & BETSEY

ELIAS TENNY,

Master;

Burthen 230 tons, she has performed only one voyage to Europe, is now in perfect staunch order, commodious for passengers and a first rate sailer, ready to be ordered here in a few days, on application to

John G. Ladd.

September 24. d

Landing and for Sale at Harper's *Wharf, from the brig Economy, capt Smith*

50 qr. casks rich Malaga Wine,
1800 bushels Ground Allum Salt.

Apply on board, or to

JOHN G. LADD.

Oct. 7. d.

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,

Neabsco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one-third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is complied with. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas T. Page,* living near the premises; who is fully authorised by me, to sell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount-Airy, August 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank,* Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener,* for sale by Robert Gray, in King-street.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—among which are—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
	Lace do.
Bennett's patent Cords,	Rich Colonade and Figured India Muslins,
Do. Waistcoatings,	
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swansdowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts,
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
	Ostrich Feathers,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Italian Mantaus,
	Fine India Persians,
4-4 7/8 Irish Linens,	Baftas, Mamoodies,
Shirting Cotton,	Dowlais, Ticklenburg,
Long Lawns,	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
Linen Cambricks,	&c. &c.
Dimities, Cambrick do.	

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* fall goods.

Oct. 22. dtf.

ADAM LYNN,

Has received per the United States, from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of *Jewellery, Plated Goods, Jappaned & Hardware,* which he offers for Sale, viz.

Gold locket rings, ear-rings, seals, &c.

Plated castors, candlesticks, bread trays, coffee and tea pots, sugar dishes.

Japannned tea trays, in setts, bread and knife trays, snuffer trays, cannisters, tea caddies, plated Suwarrow spurs, powder flasks, and shot belts, marking types and Reeves's colors, in boxes.

Shovels and tongs, green wire and common fenders, Bellows, hearth brushes.

Elegant Sattin Wood Knife Cases, of a new fashion.

Derbyshire Sparr Chimney Ornaments,
Pocket Pistols and Dirks,
Knives, Forks, Pen-knives, Scissars, &c. &c.

Also

A few setts elegant Cut Glass, Desart Dishes, Globe Lamps, &c. and a large assortment of

WHIPS;

Which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the manufacturers prices.

Silver Ware and Jewellery made to order as usual.

TO LET,

A two story Brick House, in King-street, opposite Snowden's printing-office.

Oct. 21 eo6t.

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. John Janney's, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Winsor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Fur and Dorchire do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Work, Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats,
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnabrigs,
Dowlasses and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct 21 eod.

Elastic Suspenders,

Of various sorts, by the dozen or single pair, to be had of the Manufacturer, lower end of Prince street, at reduced prices.

Richard Horwell.

October 19. 3t

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Mandeville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A General Assortment of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica, }
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum, }

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.

Madeira, }
Sherry, }
Old Port, }
Lisbon, } WINES.
Malaga, and }
Teneriffe }

40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder, }
Imperial, }
Hyson, } TEAS,
Young Hyson, } Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.
Souchong, }
Hyson-skin, and }
Bohea }

Green Coffee, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Hobant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various sizes, &c. &c.

October 18.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by *Henry Lee* to the subscriber, for securing a debt due from the said Henry Lee, to William Ludwell Lee, deceased, the following TRACT of LAND will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th day of November, ensuing, for ready money;

2,800 acres, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Virginia, adjoining the Stratford estate, and bordering on the Potomak river.

(Signed)

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 17. d17t

I HAVE FOR SALE,

AN acre or half acre LOT of GROUND, (believed to be an ACRE LOT) adjoining the improved lot of Mrs Edward Carter, of *Fredericksburgh*; it is a corner lot on the main street and fronts three streets.

Also, 200 acres of LAND, in the county of Goochland, adjoining the land of Mr. Thomas Eldridge, Mr. Samuel Smith and others, as well as upon a branch of Licking-Hole-Creek.

Also, a reversionary (undivided or divided) right of moiety of 200 acres, adjoining the town of Manchester, in the county of Chesterfield, as well as 400 acres adjoining the lands of Colonel Nathaniel Wilkinson and others, in the county of Henrico. They are offered for sale either on short or long credit, or discountable notes, or for cash, being very much in want of money.—For further particulars application may be made to me at Mr. Mott's, in Alexandria, or in my absence to Mr. *Thomas Swann* of the said city.

Richard Dobson.

October 23. eo4t

Alexandria, 7th Oct. 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

I DO hereby caution and prohibit all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on my estate situated on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George-Town, and known by the name of Abingdon. Those who are regardless of this notice and persevere to trespass, may rely on being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law—having employed a person to inform against all trespassers in future.

Walter S. Alexander.

October 7. eo9t

From Bell's Weekly Messenger,
Received at the office of the Public Ledger.

ORIGINAL REMARKS.

EXAMEN OF THE FRENCH ANSWER TO THE NOTE OF M. NOVOZILTZOFF.

The attention of the political world has this week been wholly directed to the answer of the note of M. Novoziltzoff, as it appeared in the *Moniteur*. It is generally, and undoubtedly with justice, regarded as official; and as such we now propose to examine it.

The first and most prominent singularity of this Manifesto, for such we must consider it, is the general tone in which it answers the Russian note. It is calm and argumentatively moderate; but through every part carries the features of firmness, and a fixed and invincible resolution not to yield in any point. Its calmness is that self-persuasion in the justice of its claims, and a settled purpose of abiding the issue of war, and a coalition of all the powers of Europe in maintaining them. This paper is not one of those vague, declamatory answers which, instead of the temper and gravity of official documents, has usually expressed the passions of individuals. It breathes the spirit of the French court as much as if it had been transcribed from the pages of their council book.

It commences with an observation which is too just; it says that M. Novoziltzoff was only to treat with the emperor in person, and demands whether this were consistent with the established decorum of diplomatic form? Certainly not. Bonaparte, whether acknowledged or not by the states of Europe, is still supreme in France; and if M. Novoziltzoff met him at all, he was to meet him in his own palace. Was Bonaparte, therefore, in his own territory, to depose himself, as the preliminary to a negociation with a Russian commissary? Was he to throw off his robe and become his own secretary, in other words acknowledge his equality with Novoziltzoff.

It is true indeed that Bonaparte himself has not unfrequently, though in another manner, violated these same forms. His inconsiderate letter to the king of England, whilst only consul, and not as yet established, was of this nature, and in the heat of victory we believe he has often repeated the same formalities. But the cautious, considerate court of Petersburgh, if it meant any thing, should have known better. Bonaparte could not have received such a mission. Novoziltzoff therefore must have been sent in vain.

The memorial next enters upon immediate purpose. It denies nothing, but justifies every thing. It acknowledges that the French armies have conquered the greater part of Europe, and what their armies had left their intrigues had brought under their influence. It avers in the tone of triumph not of defence, that the Rhine and the Adige are the real boundaries of France; and that Italy, as her conquest, is at her disposal.

The Manifesto does not affect to deny that this destroys the former state of things, and introduces a new system into Europe. But it maintains that the balance of power is still preserved & as perfect as at any former period—that France has undoubtedly augmented her power, but that she has been compelled to it by the prior aggrandizements of other powers.

There is in such defence this sophistry—that the acquisitions of other nations have added little to their real power; in other words, have done nothing to render the other nations of Europe insecure.

Powers dangerous to the states of Europe can only exist in Europe itself. The conquests of the emperor of China have never been thought to vary the state of Europe. The acquisition of the further banks of the Ohio by the United States was suffered without a remonstrance.

"The Crimea, Mount Caucasus, and the mouth of the Phasis, &c. have been seized on, and it became necessary that France should have an equivalent in Europe. Her self-preservation required it."

If this be not already answered by what has been said above, that the possession of Mount Caucasus has not given to Russia any augmentation of power which can be brought to bear against the nations of Europe, another, and an equally satisfactory answer is at hand. Russia is a growing empire; an empire in its youth, if not in its infancy; its growth is according to the course of nature, and its acquisitions the effect of its prudence, and a rigorous administration of its natural resources. If aggrandizement were a just cause [illegible] powers of Europe must either [illegible] at barbarism, or have lived in a state of continued warfare to check the growth of each other. But such is not the law, or rather the purpose of Nature.—Every state, if equally well administered, has the same sources of this gradual improvement, and as all will thus be growing at the same time, none can by this course of nature obtain such a predominance as to menace the security of the other. Russia has indeed extended her own borders and opened the mouth of rivers, long useles, and never employed, to the possessors. In other words, Russia has recovered provinces from barbarism, and conquered for civilization. The Phasis will no longer be a desart of waters

Russia, rising as a barrier between the savage and civilized world, has placed an eternal check to those incursions of barbarians which formerly dessolated the face of Europe.

Russia is in fact the only power of Europe in a state of growth, all others having reached their maturity, and many the point of decay. She thus exhibits an interesting spectacle, that of a grand and boundless reservoir, whence in various and well conducted channels, flow the streams of civilization to animate and fertilize the wastes of barbarism. In this view we cannot but contemplate her as the chosen instrument in the hands of providence, to complete the œconomy of his benevolence,—to civilize by slow but constant, and therefore certain degrees, the habitable world, and versify the ancient prophecy, by rendering universal the benefits of the christian system. It is not therefore with jealousy, but with triumph, that we see the accession of a power, which carries civilizations with its victories, and a system of more perfect benevolence, not to say religion, through its conquests.

The present state of Russia, therefore, offers no justification to the ambition of France. France has no cause to fear her, because her power is not in Europe. She has no right to check her, because, in the first place, it is not necessary to her security: and, in the second place, her agrandizement, such as it is, is the effect of her natural growth, and not of her ambition.

We regret that we cannot extend this argument to our conquests in India. We write neither from nor to any party, and adhering to truth will not affect to defend what we cannot but consider as almost indefensible. But we do not hesitate to assert, that the conquests in India are not according to the spirit of our government, and that the system always disapproved, is at this moment abandoned.

But these conquests in India do not affect the main question. They add but little, very little, to our effectual power in Europe. The annexation of Switzerland would give more to France with regard to predominance in Europe, than the possession of India to the wall of China would give to the English. In a word, the impolicy, and perhaps, injustice, of our Indian conquests, have nothing to say to the security of France or Europe, and therefore neither can these, any more than the gradual growth of Russia, justify her assumption of an accession of power in Europe upon the plea of self preservation.—The injustice of these conquests is between the native powers and ourselves, and France, as having no concern in the question, has no right to become a common judge.

With regard to her complaints of our commerce, we have already given an answer. It is the fault of our industry, and according to the course of things. Let France increas by the same means. If it be not in her power, her own impotency can give her no right to check the prosperity of another.

"But is France to suffer our commerce to attain an height so as to endanger the seas; which as the common benefit of nature should be enjoyed by all in common?"—Certainly not.—France and the States of Europe have then a clear right to interpose and call upon us for securities to keep the peace, these securities are commercial treaties; our refusal to give these treaties, or abide by them, would be, doubtless, a sufficient cause of war, or of France availing herself of all her resources. But the commerce of Great-Britain has not reached this point, and indeed never can, as commerce, by its very nature, requires parties—a buyer and a seller—and we cannot monopolize this commerce unless all Europe consent that it should be so monopolised. But this supposition is absurd.—It is the interest of nations, as of individuals, to buy cheap and open their markets to all comers.

"But the partition of Poland changed the relative strength of the powers concerned." This cannot be denied. But because Russia, Prussia, and Austria, obtained one pound of additional force, is France, as a security against being overborne by this augmentation, to seize all Holland, Switzerland, the half of Germany and the whole of what is of any value in Italy? The true policy of France was to have interposed in the first instance to have prevented this partition. But as it has been effected, let France be contented with a proportionate acquisition; let her be satisfied at least with Belgium, which is worth all Poland. Europe, conscious of its unfortunate error in the affair of Poland, was satisfied that Belgium should rest with France; but it cannot remain passive when she extends her claims thro' all her conquests.

And hence we cannot but reflect upon the fatal consequences of this unhappy partition. The balance of power as established by previous treaties, from that of Westphalia downwards, had hitherto been considered as the public law of Europe; each state was considered as having its settled boundary, and each increasing equally, as by the same means, that of the natural course of things, it was wisely believed, that this established equality would long remain.

It resulted as a necessary principle from this system, that no power should ever be allowed to retain its conquests. Hence a most salutary limitation, to the frequency, the duration, the spoil, and therefore the temptations of wars. The partition of Poland terminated this system. Hence the present pretentions of France and the ruin of Europe, in the annexation of her conquered provinces to the REPUBLIC of France.

"But France is in effect the most moderate power in Europe. If she had been inclined to retain her conquests one half of Austria, the states of Venice, the kingdom of Naples, Switzerland and Holland would be now in her possession."

It is difficult to conceive what is here meant, or that any thing can be meant but one of those jeers which effectually acknowledges what it verbally denies.—France conquered the Emperor—and has she not retained Belgium, and an influence in Germany, that to adopt the tone of the manifesto upon another point, Bonaparte reigns in Germany more than the emperor himself?

Is there scarcely a German prince who does not look to him for the continuance, & in the event of a war, the augmentation of his present state, from the spoils of another who shall have the courage to oppose him. What is it that has withheld Austria from a war, now become necessary to her existence? What but the difficulty of procuring the quotas from the German princes now under the influence of Bonaparte.——Is there one of them in whom the emperor of Germany can have any confidence. The emperor, indeed, too well knows that he shall scarcely have recommenced the war with France, before there will be an emulation of treason amongst the German princes, which shall entitle him to the patronage of the invader by the earliest submission.

If such be the situation of Germany, what is that of Prussia? we have no time for words; and therefore in one sentence; that of a vice-royalty to France; that of a Roman conquest, where the moderation of the senate allowed the king to keep his throne till the people themselves became weary of the shadow of a sovreign, and the Roman party being daily increased, found an easy pretext to call in their protectors.

"But this is influence which, as not obtained by force is not as yet an object for arms to wrest away"

Influence however is effectually power, and power becomes dangerous, however acquired, is equally a reasonable subject of complaint.

"But Holland and Switzerland are not annexed to France."

This does not merit an answer. Why are the French armies in Holland and Switzerland. Doubtless to protect their infant liberties.

"But Venice, and the kingdom of Naples were conquered, and yet surrendered upon peace. That is to say you remained contented with half of Italy. Whence is the Venetian government interrupted by *French* spies, and the imprisonment of an individual by the police, retalliated by a national act. Is this according to any law or practice in the intercourse of states? Could the king of Naples, with all his independence, arrest a French pickpocket in his own kingdom?

Spain is not, indeed, noticed in this memorial; and wisely so. By what means, against her evident interest, and to her probable ruin, has she become your ally? There is but one means by which she has become so; that your arts had rendered her previously your slave.

It is thus, either by conquest or influ[ence] Holland, Switzerland, all Italy, the gre[at part] of Germany, Prussia and Spain, are all [part] of the French power, and altogether com[pose an] amount of force, which clearly and loudly [calls] on what remains of Europe to consider the[ir situ]ation. It is in vain that Russia shall co[nquer a] fort or province on the Bosphorus, or E[ngland] annex a Mahratta state, whilst France p[ersists] in annexing kingdom after kingdom in [her] Empire will follow power in Europe; let [Europe be] overwhelmed in Europe, and our distant co[nquests] are of no avail. The Brazils will follow th[e fate] of Portugal—South America that of Spain [and] the Indies that of England.

We are next accused of having established [a ma]ritime power, more dangerous to the peace of [Eu]rope than all the military force of France; there is more to be dreaded from our encroa[ch]ments upon the ocean than from the usurpat[ions] of France on the Continent.

This we deny; a military and maritime po[w]er are very different in their origin, their tend[en]cy, and effect. A naval power springs from [a] large mercantile marine, which has a source [no] less honorable in the manufacturing industry a[nd] peaceable labors of a country. To such a pow[er] colonies are necessary, as a vent for their com[]modities; and the acquisition and establishment [of] such colonies are no less useful to the parent stat[e] than to Europe in general. It is, above all, th[e] interest of such a power to maintain peace; con[]quest cannot be its object, and indeed, what power ever dreaded the ambition of England, Holland, or America? Conquests are contrary to the nature and interests of such powers.

Whatever is the reverse may be said of a military state like that of France. It takes root in despotism, it lives and flourishes but in war and the prospect of wars; and whilst, in its own territories, it is secure against all the naval force of the universe, it is the cause of perpetual alarm and jealousy to every state in its neighborhood.

The conclusion from what has been above said is of easy deduction, that the conquests of France and the influence of France, are all of immediate concern, and pregnant with immediate consequences to every state of Europe; that they are a power in the true sense of the word, and a power predominant, overwhelmed, and under the direction of an heart and head, and hand, which can at once dare, contrive, and execute. That the conquests of England in India, and even of Russia on her extreme borders, have added nothing to their power, in a sense dangerous to the liberties of other states, and have therefore not effected such alterations in the system of Europe, as to render the accessions of the French indifferent to the securities of the Continent; that these conquests of Russia and England cannot justify the encroachments of France; that the acquisition of colonies have never been considered as affecting the system of Europe; that South America and the Brazils, never added one scruple to the European power of Spain and Portugal, and therefore were never in this point of view considered in any one treaty.

In one word, that the balance of power has never been materially affected by the conquests of Russia and England; but that the system is now wholly destroyed by the French. It is not perhaps irrecoverably gone: The consolation yet remains, that the system may be replaced in its proper vigor and harmony, however dreary the present prospect. May the joint efforts of Russia and England justify this Note.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) Oct. 15.

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in this town, from general Eaton, dated on board the United States frigate Constitution, at sea, June 17, 1805.

"After a tedious and perplexing march of fifty days through the desert of Lybia, I arrived on the 25th of April, and took post at the head of Hamet Bashaw's army in the rear of Derne. Our movements in Egypt had induced Joseph Bashaw to send an army to the defence of the province, which was within 14 hours march of the place when we arrived. The governor of Derne was also ordered, and determined, with a garrison of Turkish soldiery and about one third of the city in his interest to resist our approach. Commodore Barron had sent to the coast, to assist our operations, the brig Argus, the schooner Nautilus and the sloop Hornet; also two pieces of field artillery. On the morning of the 25th I sent a flag to the governor with overtures of friendship, on condition of nonresistance and allegiance to Hamet Bashaw, which he sent back with this laconic answer, "My head or yours!" The next day we attacked him by sea and land, and after a sharp contest of two hours and a half, carried the place by charge of bayonet. The governor took refuge in a sanctuary, and of most of his adherents fled and either joined the advancing army of Joseph Bashaw, or took the desert. The few christians I had with me suffered severely in the action; nearly one third of them were either killed or wounded; because our Arabs, not having been accustomed to this kind of close decision left us the burthen of the day. I had the misfortune to receive a musket ball through my left wrist, just below the joint, which I fear will deprive me of the use of my hand. I immediately began to fortify

...er by conquest or influ...
...land, all Italy, the gre...
...ia and Spain, are all ...
...er, and altogether com...
...which clearly and loudly ...
... of Europe to consider the...
...ain that Russia shall co...
... on the Bosphorus, or ...
... state, whilst France p...
...own after kingdom in ...
...ow power in Europe; ...
...urope, and our distant co...
The Brazils will follow th...
...th America that of Spain...
... England.
...cused of having established ...
...e dangerous to the peace of ...
...military force of France; ...
...e dreaded from our encro...
...cean than from the usurpat...
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...a military and maritime p...
...t in their origin, their tend...
...n naval power springs fron...
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...ity, as a vent for their co...
...cquisition and establishment ...
...o less useful to the parent sta...
... general. It is, above all, th...
...ower to maintain peace; con...
...spect, and indeed, what pow...
... ambition of England, Holland, ...
...quests are contrary to the na...
... of such powers.
... reverse may be said of a mili...
... of France. It takes root in ...
... and flourishes but in war and ...
...s; and whilst, in its own ter...
...e against all the naval force of ...
...y the cause of perpetual alarm ...
...ry state in its neighborhood.
...om what has been above said ...
..., that the conquests of France ...
... of France, are all of immediate ...
...nt with immediate consequen...
... of Europe; that they are a ...
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...whelmed, and under the di...
...and head, and hand, which ...
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..., in a sense dangerous to the ...
...tates, and have therefore not ...
...ions in the system of Europe, ...
...ressions of the French indiffer...
... of the Continent; that these ...
...and England cannot justify the ...
... France; that the acquisition ...
...ver been considered as affect...
...urope; that South America ...
...ver added one scruple to the ...
... Spain and Portugal, and there...
... this point of view considered ...

...n the balance of power has ...
...lly affected by the conquests ...
...; and that the system is ...
...ed by the French. It is not ...
...y gone: The consolation yet ...
...stem may be replaced in its ...
...armony, however dreary the ...
...May the joint efforts of Russia ...
... this Note.

...LD, (Mass.) Oct. 15.

...r, received by a gentleman ...om general Eaton, dated ...United States frigate Con..., June 17, 1805.

...ous and perplexing march ...gh the desert of Lybia, I ...h of April, and took post ...amet Bashaw's army in ... Our movements in E... Joseph Bashaw to send ...defence of the province, ... 14 hours march of the ... The governor of ...rdered, and determined, ... Turkish soldiery and a... the city in his interest to ...h. Commodore Barron ...st, to assist our operati... the schooner Nautilus ...rnet; also two pieces of ... the morning of the 25th ... governor with overtures ... of nonresistance ...Hamet Bashaw, which he ...s laconic answer, "My ... The next day we attack... land, and after a sharp ... and a half, carried the ...f bayonet. The govern... sanctuary, and of most ...d and either joined the ...Joseph Bashaw, or took ...w christians I had with ...y in the action; nearly ...n were either killed or ...e our Arabs, not having ...o this kind of close deci...rthen of the day. I had ... receive a musket ball ...rist, just below the joint, ...eprive me of the use of ...ediately began to fortify

...self by reversing the embrasures of the battery, sinking a line of intrenchments and raising a parapet without the fort. Hamet Bashaw opened his divan at the late governor's palace in the city, and the inhabitants universally and with apparent dissatisfaction recognised him.

"On the 13th of May the enemy's army advanced and attacked us with all its force, in hopes of recovering the place. But after an action of four hours with various success, they gave way and retreated precipitately to their camp behind the mountains. We were too weak in our number of christians to pursue this success, the bashaw's people seemed not to have full confidence in themselves, and our Saracen militia, and newly acquired allies at Derne, resolved to act no longer offensively without a pecuniary consideration; of this we were destitute. Each party therefore held its post with small skirmishing till the 28th when a party of the enemy, of fifty or sixty men, covered with a troop of cavalry, descended the mountain, fell on the right flank of our Arab camp, and drove off several camels and cattle. A detachment of the bashaw's people pursued these marauders, overtook them at the foot of the mountain, killed three of them and recovered the plunder. While this was transacting I made a sortie with five officers & thirty rank and file Americans & Greeks, volunteers, took a ravine undiscovered, & gained the summit of the mountain before the enemy. We received them on the point of the bayonet. They made a short resistance and then fled.——We pursued them within a short distance of the camp, killed their captain and five men, and wounded a great number; then retired in plain view of the whole army, without receiving the least injury. They apologise for this cowardly inactivity by choosing to believe we wished to draw them into an ambuscade, on disadvantageous ground. The next day their commander in chief offered by proclamation six thousand dollars for my head; double that sum for me a prisoner; and 50 dollars a head for my christians. This little affair put an end to skirmishing.

"On the 10th instant the enemy having received reinforcements, again moved down & attacked—But after a well fought battle, of upwards of four hours and a half, they were put to flight with great loss both in men and horses. On this occasion we calculated the numbers actually in the field of both parties, to have been above five thousand. The bashaw deserves the merit of this victory—I had little to do with its arrangement and could not render him any assistance in arms, but from the fire of a single field piece. The vessels had a better position and occasionally galled the enemy with their heavy metal; but the fact is, I doubted the propriety of further offensive operations, having been officially informed that a negociation was pending between the United States and Joseph Bashaw.

"The next day the Constellation appeared and came to anchor in the offing. No sooner was she seen by the enemy, than they decamped irregularly, leaving most of their heavy baggage, and took up a precipitate retreat towards the desert, under an apprehension that she brought us reinforcements and supplies. She brought me a letter from our commissioner of peace."

NEW-YORK, October 21.

French Robbery.—We have been favored with a protest of David Cotheal and William Cook, masters of the brig Betsy and schooner Betsy, dated the 12th of September at Kingston, Jamaica. By this protest it appears that the brig Betsy and schooner Betsy, were bound from New-York to Musquito shore on the Spanish Main, with a cargo of dry goods, ironmongery, and lumber; and on the 30th of August, being in the Caicos passage, they were boarded by three French schooner privateers under English colors, and carried under the West Caicos, and brought to anchor. A boat's crew from each of the privateers then came on board the brig and schooner, and plundered the cabin and vessels of every thing of value—amongst other things of new clothes, bolts of canvas, &c. The day following they came on board the brig, and after taking off the hatches plundered the cargo of every thing valuable: also stores and provisions. They broke open almost every box, trunk, chest and package, and took such articles as they thought fit, and then destroyed the greater part of the brig's stores and started every cask of water on board, except one. Peter Rose, the supercargo of the above vessels, was taken on board the above privateer, and the commander of one of them endeavored to prevail on him to ransom the brig and schooner, which he refused to do. He was then requested to sign a paper purporting that the privateers had been supplied from the said brig with a very few trifling articles, which they had stood in need of, and that they had not ill used or offered any violence to any neutral vessel." On Mr. Rose refusing to sign the said paper, he was treated with abusive language, and ordered to return on board his vessel. The passengers of the brig and schooner, on being requested, also refused to ransom the vessel, or to sign the above mentioned paper. They then returned the papers belonging to the brig, excepting the manifest, which they retained, and ordered them to get under way. While they were getting under way, a boat from one of the privateers came on board the brig with five American seamen prisoners, who were taken by them from on board an American sch'r called the St. Michael, of Baltimore, which had a short time before been captured by the said privateer and sent to Barracoa. Being thus short of provisions and water, and having five additional seamen on board, the brig and schooner were obliged to bear away for the nighest port for a supply, and arrived at Kingston the 4th of September last.

CHARLESTON, October 14.

A French privateer schooner has been cruizing off the bar for two days past; she brought to all the outward bound vessels yesterday.

The ship Dolphin, Smith, for this port, was to sail from Guadaloupe a few days after the Leander. Captain Vincent was boarded by the French privateer now cruising off our bar; she mounts 12 or 14 guns, is from Barracoa or St. Jago.

Captain Brown spoke yesterday, in Tybee, the ship Eliza, Stokes, from Liverpool for Savannah.

The schooner Ann, captain Hancock, for this port, sailed with captain Flagg, from Tabasco, and parted company three days after. On the 7th September, captain F. spoke the British pilot boat schooner Duke of Athol, of New Providence, with her a French privateer of one eighteen pounder, which she had captured two days before.

The brig Mary, on the 24th September, in a heavy squall, was thrown on her beam ends, in which situation she lay upwards of an hour, when, having cut away her mainmast, she righted.—September 29, in lat. 32, 28, long. 67, 33, spoke the British frigate Ville de Milan, under jury masts, for Halifax, having carried away her fore and main mast, in a heavy gale of wind, fifteen days before. The captain of the frigate informed captain Taber, that he had spoken, in lat. 38, long. 67, the brig Ruby, from New Haven for Barbadoes, with live stock, dismasted, September 30, spoke brig ———, capt. Vinten, 14 days from Guadaloupe for Philadelphia. Captain V. had taken four men from the wreck of a vessel belonging to New York; the supercargo, mate, and three men were lost. October 6, lat. 31, 50, long. 73, spoke a fleet of five schooners, from St. Domingo, for Norfolk and Baltimore, two of which were armed.

Capt. Taber left in Walwich Bay, ship Hunter, Butler, from Brazils, with 1500 bbls. Oil for New Bedford; and ship Herald, Coffin, from New Bedford for Brazils.

The brig Pilgrim, Smith, from Rhode Island for Savannah, got ashore on the South Breakers, near Cockspur, on the 18th inst. She was got off with much difficulty, with the loss of her cables and anchors.

Yesterday arrived the British sloop of war Petrel, captain Lamborne, and the American ship Two Friends, capt. M'Neill, both from Kingston, Jamaica. On Saturday, at one o'clock, off North Edisto, the Petrel, was engaged by the French privateer schooner, which has been cruising off this port for some days past. The privateer ran along side, and attempted to board when a broadside from the Petrel was poured into her, which made great havoc among the crew. The action lasted about twenty minutes, when the Frenchman sheered off, and set all sail to escape. The sloop of war gave chase, which was continued for some hours, but by tacking and manoeuvring she got the weather-gage of the ship and escaped. Lieutenant Maitland, and one man, of the Petrel, were killed in the skirmish, and four men wounded, one of which supposed mortally. When the privateer attempted to board, one of her crew, an American, sprang into one of the port holes, and is now a prisoner on board the Petrel.

The privateer is the Superb, capt. Dominique, the same that captured the brig Jane, of Baltimore, a short time since. They took the Petrel for a Guineaman, nor did they discover their mistake till they got along side. When they found her to be a ship of war, one of the French officers attempted to haul down the privateer's colours, but the captain instantly blew out his brains. The privateer received much injury in the action, had her larboard bows beat in, and had a great number of her men killed and wounded.

The remains of lieutenant Maitland were this morning deposited in the burial ground of St. Philip's church. A detachment of marines and seamen from the ship, attended the funeral, and performed the customary honors on the occasion.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or 13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25.

By an arrival at New-York, we have received New Orleans papers, to the 23d ult. They contain nothing important. The Viper, British privateer, was cruizing off the Balize, and boarding every vessel going in or coming out. On the 18th September, the marquis de Casso Calvo, issued circulars to all the Spanish officers in the territory, requiring them to repair without delay to Pensacola, to join their respective regiments.—The north eastern mail for Fort Stoddert and N. Orleans, was robbed near Tuckabatch towns, (Creek nation) and the rider shot. The portmanteau was afterwards found, cut up, and most of the letters and packages pillaged.

(*Philadelphia Gaz.*)

Philadelphia, 22d August, 1805.

His Britannic majesty's consul general for the middle and southern states of America, having lately received copies of an act passed in the last session of parliament "for making further provisions for the effectual performance of quarantine," and of his majesty's order in council of the 5th of April last, containing the regulations of quarantine, together with the forms of declarations and the certificates required by the 42d section of that order, and an abstract of the quarantine regulation, and the penalties to be incurred by neglect or disobedience of the same, in pursuance of the instructions he has received from his government, takes this means of making it known among the merchants of the U. States, that all the goods enumerated in the first class of that order, intended to be imported after the 1st day of February, 1806, into any port or place in Great Britain, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, from any port or place on the continent of America, must be accompanied with the declarations, certificates, and bills of health, required by that section of the order, or the ship or vessel importing the same, and the goods on board such ship or vessel, will be subject to the rules of quarantine, and will be obliged to perform the same, according to the directions of that order. For the more satisfactory information of the merchants trading to Great-Britain, the articles enumerated in the first class of his majesty's order in council, are subjoined.

Apparel of all kinds	Linen
Artificial Flowers	Maps
Bast or any article made thereof	Matrasses
	Mats and Matting
Beads, Bracelets or Necklaces in Strings	Mohair Yarn
	Nets, new or old
Bed, Bed Ticks	Paper
Books	Pack Thread
Brooms of all sorts	Parchment
Brushes of all sorts	Pelts
Brudets	Platting of Bast, Chip, Cane, Straw or Horse Hair
Camblets	
Canvas	
Carmenia Wool	Quills
Carpets	Rags
Cordage not tarred	Sails and Sail Cloth
Cotton Wool, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Thread	Silk, viz
	Crapes and Tiffanies
All articles wholly made or mixed with Cotton, Silk, Wool, Thread or Yarn	Husks and Krumbs
	Raw Silk
	Thrown and Organize Silk
Down Feathers	Waste Silk
Flax	Wraught Silk
Furrier's Waste	Skins, Hides and Furs, and part or piece of Skins, Hides & Furs, whether undressed, or in part or wholly tanned, tawed or dressed
Goats Hair	
Gold or Silver on thread Cotton, Hair, Wool or Silk, or any other substance herein before enumerated	
Grogram	Sponges
Hats, Caps, or Bonnets of Straw, Chip, Cane, or any other material	Straw, or any article made of or mixed with Straw
Hemp	Stockings of all sorts
Hoofs	Thread
Horn and Horn Tips	Tow
Hair of all sorts	Vellum
Leather	Whisks
Liquor of any kind in Bottles or Flasks	Wool, whether raw, or any wise wrought
Lutestrings, Catlings, or Harpstrings	Yarn of all sorts.

And all other goods whatever if they shall have arrived in or with packages, consisting wholly or in part of any of the articles enumerated, unless such goods shall be removed from such package.

And further it is requisite that such declarations recite in words at length, and in continuity of the several goods and articles to be sworn to, by the owner or proprietor before some magistrate of the port or place from which such vessel shall clear out, to be attested by such magistrate in the form prescribed, and also by his majesty's consul or vice-consul, at such port or place, or in case there shall be no such consul or vice-consul, then by two known British merchants residing there.

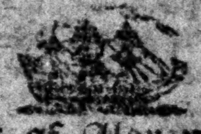
P. BOND.

To the Philadelphia county society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

Having been informed of the *advantage of using the tops of Indian corn,* cut as rye straw, to be mixed with potatoes, shorts or meal, *as a food for horses or cattle,* I have been making the experiment during the present winter—I find that my cattle thrive better on this kind of fodder than on rye straw. The corn-stalks certainly contain a great quantity of farine substance, and therefore must be highly nutritive. Being cut and scalded with a small quantity of bran, they afford an excellent mess for milch cows.—In the common way of foddering cattle with corn tops, the blades are greedily eaten, but the stalks are wasted. By adopting the plan recommended, the whole affords a nutritive food.

I am, gentlemen,
With great respect,
Yours, &c.

GEO. LOGAN.

SHIP  NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship Hero, captain Cole, 42 days from Rotterdam—Gin & Dry Goods—R. Young and W. Yeaton. Sailed in company with ship Leonidas, capt. M'Kenzie, of New York, for Liverpool.

Spoke the schr. America from N. York, bound to Toningen, out 58 days all well; abreast of Dover, do. a Barque from Baltimore 33 days out, lat. 45, 20, long. 28, 30, do. ship Abeona, of Providence for Baltimore, 24 days out from Liverpool, lat. 44, 48, long. 34, 30, W; ship John Morgan from Liverpool, out 38 days, lat. 41, 40, long. 69, 00.

Left at Rotterdam, Sept. 3d, ship Franklin, captain Welman, of Salem, bound to the East-Indies, to sail in ten days; William, Hall, of Newburyport, for Liverpool, in 5 days; Octavia, Collins, of Charleston, for London in 7 days; Hunter, Gold, of and for Baltimore, in 3 days; Native, Peterson, of Bath, in 15 days; ——, Skinner, of New York, for East-Indies; brig Algol, Barker, of Boston, for Ireland, waiting for a wind; schr. Susanna, Limeburner, of and for Boston, do.

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH

Have received, in addition to their usual assortment,

The following Articles:

20 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island Spirits.
50 quarter-casks Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines.
A few pipes Bourdeaux Brandy.
5 tons Patent Shot, assorted.
30 quarter-casks double F Gunpowder.
15 chests Teas, assorted.
15 bags Pepper.
10 do. Pimento.
60 boxes Brown Soap, &c. &c. &c.

October 25. 2aw3w

TO BE LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by *Thomas Matthews*—Likewise, the HOUSE and LOT occupied by the subscriber—who has four elegant EIGHT DAY CLOCKS for sale.

E. JANNEY.

10th month, 25th. 2awtf

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t eo

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, expecting to be absent for some time, requests those to whom he is indebted, to present their accounts for payment; and he begs leave to inform those who are indebted to him, that he will be under the necessity of calling upon them for settlement in a few days.

JAMES M'GUIRE.

October 25. d3t

SPANISH HIDES.

2000 *Spanish Hides* just received and for sale by

JOHN TUCKER.

WHO has on hand 70 hhds. *and* 100 *bbls.* MUSCOVADO SUGAR *entitled to draw back, and* GROCERIES *as usual.*

Oct. 16. 3taw3w.

JANNEY & LLOYD,

Have received per ship United States, just arrived

A well assorted importation of

FALL GOODS,

Which are open and ready for SALE.

10th mon. 18th. eo3t 2aw3w

NOW LANDING

From brig Economy, and for Sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE

60 quarter casks Malaga Wine, of a superior quality
60 boxes mould and dipt Candles
50 do. first quality Havanna Segars
700 do American Sewing Twine.

Also, from sch'r Dove, from Portland,
8 pipes Vidona Wine
30,000 feet Merchantable Boards.

IN STORE,
20 chests young Hyson Tea
12 do. hyson Skin
2 do. Souchong
1000 pieces Nankeens, entitled to debenture
50 do. Ravens Duck
50 do. Russia do.
3 bales India Twine
70 barrels New-England Rum
6 pipes Holland Gin
1 do. Port Wine
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy
100 boxes brown Soap
20 do. Chocolate
Prime Beef
China Bowls in boxes
Mens' coarse Shoes, and
A FEW CASKS BELLONA GUN-POWDER.

October 5. d

TAVERN & OYSTER-HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public at large that she has opened *A Tavern & Oyster-House* on Union street—Having good accomodations, and a number of private apartments, where gentlemen may regale themselves on the good things of this life—she flatters herself by the assistance of her son-in-law, that she will be able to give universal satisfaction—Liquors of the first quality will be laid in, and every attention paid by

Margaret Myers.

N. B. She has as usual PORTER AND ALE.

October 16. eo

TWENTY DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a light colored *Mulatto Man*, named *WILLIAM*, with long black hair disposed to curl; of neat active make, about 5 feet 8 inches high, plausible manners, small mouth, wanting teeth in the upper jaw in front, passionate temper when unrestrained, and impatient with horses, the care of which he has been accustomed to, as also to tavern waiting and farming. His wife lives near the French academy, Baltimore, with a carpenter named *Joseph Thompson*, and his mother with a certain *Caleb Owens*, farmer, near Baltimore, from whom he was purchased. The above reward will be paid upon said slave being lodged in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again.

Samuel De Butts.

Mount-Willey, Maryland, opposite to Alexandria, October 22. } dtf

N. B. He was seen in Alexandria on Friday last the 18th instant. Masters of vessels are cautioned against receiving or harboring him.

S. D. B.

Just Received and for sale by
JOHN GRAY,
AT HIS
BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
KING STREET;

WRITING, wrapping and tea paper, quills of a superior quality, and a general assortment of school books and stationary.

Just published and for sale as above,

The history of North and South America, from its discovery to the death of general Washington, by *Richard Snowden*, esq. Price one dollar.

October 11. eo7t

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-street, viz.*

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hull*; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately, For terms, apply to THOMAS RICHARDS, or in his absence to Mrs. *Huston*, living on the premises.

August 8. dtf

WANTED,

A MALE or FEMALE servant, accustomed to *Cooking*. Apply to the PRINTER.

Sept. 28. d

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM and STEWART, and for Sale, at their Store.
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:
OR,
THE NEW MAN OF FEELING.
BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last,

A Negro Man named *JACOB*, belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *James Davidson* to the subscriber, for securing the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to *Joseph Thomas* and *Josiah Faxon*, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready money on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax streets, lately occupied by the said James Davidson as a tavern. The house is large and commodious, and is in a part of the town well calculated for business of any kind—and the sale will positively take place.

G. Deneale, *Trustee.*

October 24. dtf

House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell, my BRICK HOUSE and LOTT, on King Street, between Pitt and St. Asaph street—*Dry Goods* will be taken in payment. As the situation is centrical, and the house nearly new, and sufficient to accommodate a large family, and completely fitted up for a store in front, with other convenient houses back, I think it needless to say more, because whoever may wish to purchase will see and judge for themselves. If not sold in a few days, I will rent said property for one or more years as can be agreed on.

William Halley.

October 21. 2aw

☞ NOTICE.

BY authority of a deed of trust from William Mitchel, deceased, to the subscribers for the benefit of Samuel Craig, we shall on the second Monday in November next, (eleventh) expose to sale at public auction, a lot situated on the south side of Duke street, and to the westward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria, extending in front on Duke street, twenty seven feet ten inches, in depth, ninety one feet six inches to a ten feet alley. On the back part of the lot is a well built and well finished two story brick house, and a strong one story frame ware house in front.

A part of the money will be expected down, and a credit given for the balance, particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Cleon Moore,
Chas. M'Knight, } *Trustees.*

October 7. 2awtlwedts

Bank of Potomac, Oct. 7, 1805.

Notice is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomack, that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the court-house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, Cashier.

October 7. 3aw

THE SUBSCRIBER, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump sugars
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port, } WINES.
Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,
Very best chocolate,
Dixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groceries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

Wanted to Purchase,

50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts, and 250 stout Chesnut RAILS.

Aug. 19. Apply to the Printer

The Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store,

LIMES, in fine order, by the barrel or retail; SWEET ORANGES; SOFT SHEL'D ALMONDS by the frail or smaller quantity; Rhode-Island APPLES by the barrel, at fifteen shillings; Rhode-Island BEETS by the barrel, at twelve shillings; CHEESE, POTATOES, and KNIT YARN STOCKINGS, MITTINS and GLOVES—together with a general assortment of GROCERIES.

A. WILLIS.

October 24. 6t

FOR SALE,

A few barrels of excellent PORK.

William James Hall.

Merchants Wharf, Oct. 24. d3t

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES *FOR SALE.*

WE have just received 575 large HIDES, which will be sold low for cash or short credit

Also,

A few tierces of RICE and bbls. of PORK.

Hewes & Miller.

October 24. d

THE STAGES

Will run between ALEXANDRIA and FREDERICKSBURG on *Sundays*, until the Sunday after the session of Congress inclusive.

THE PROPRIETORS.

October 23 6t

GREAT BARGAINS.

The heirs of colonel Charles Beatty, to free themselves from the debts of the estate, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, at Holtzman's tavern in George Town, *on Thursday the 26th December next,* and continue from day to day until all is sold, upwards of

One hundred Lots in George Town,

AND its additions, many of them the best situations, and several well improved and under good rent.

Also—the whole of the Water property which belonged to the deceased, including the very elegant two story brick houses wherein we reside, and the various buildings attached to them, with the Wharf and Ware-Houses in front—some of the lots are under ground rent of two dollars the front foot. The two dwelling houses alone with the kitchens, stables, &c. cost upwards of 17,000 dollars—the wharf and warehouse are under good rent, as is also the Ferry from the wharf.

Also—608 dollars yearly ground rents, all well secured.

Also—lot 7 sq. 79, and lots 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, sq. 569, in the city of Washington.

Also—the following Lands in the vicinity of this town, and near to Tennally Town and Rock Creek, viz. the Vale 4 3¼ acres, Dry Meadow 34 acres, Good Fellowship 21 acres, Mount Airy 59½ acres, and part of Mount Airy 5 acres, well watered and timbered, and affording handsome situations for country seats.

Also—Below Amsterdam, 12½ acres, embracing the Canal below the Little Falls, and offering great advantages in water works and stone quarries.

Also—Burn's Neglect 81 acres, lying in the City of Washington, embracing a part of the President's square; this tract is in dispute although a patent right, and

Also—Prospect 167½ acres, on the north of and adjoining the line of the City; of this tract as a situation for an independant gentleman enough cannot be said; it commands a full view of the whole and entire city, of George Town and its additions, of Alexandria, of Bladensburgh, of the Potomac and the Eastern Branch; the soil is however considerably injured by constant tillage, but could easily be reclaimed by manure, plaister, and rest. Taxes of every kind on all the said property are fully paid up to include 1805.

We will treat with any person for any of the property at private sale; judgment creditors of the deceased, and also against him where bound for our brother Thomas J. Beatty, will have a decided preference; and they are respectfully invited to attend, as are all other creditors, to whom all possible justice shall be done consistently with legal obligation and the nature of the claims.

Terms of sale will be cash for all sums under 50 dollars; between 50 and 250, six, twelve and eighteen months; between 250 and 500, nine, eighteen and twenty-four months; from 500 to 1000, ten, twenty and thirty months, and all sums over 1000 dollars, twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six months; all on interest, with approved security, or endorsers. Ample discount will be allowed for cash payments at any interval. Good deeds will be given on payment of the purchase money free of Dower.

The rapid improvement and growing value of Georgetown strongly incite purchasers of property at this time.

John M. Beatty,
Chas. A. Beatty.

Georgetown, District of Columbia, September 28. } 1aw4w

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costivenefs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs.* Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made of those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

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